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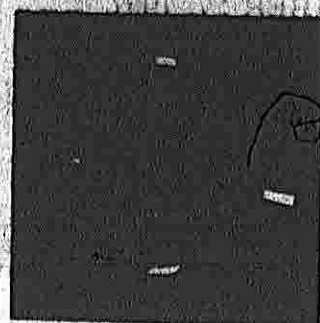
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KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1967

(JADI 5, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

Constantine's Return Said To Be Imminent After Meeting Envoy

(ROME, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—King Constantine's return to his throne in Greece appeared imminent yesterday following talks here with Air Marshal Haralabos Potamianos, the latest emissary form the military backed Athens government.

Before leaving for Athens the air marshal said he was "a hundred per cent certain" that the king would return to Greece. "Perhaps in the next few days", he said.

On hearing news that the government in Athens had freed many political prisoners the king said he hoped that all Greeks will soon have the opportunity to express themselves freely and participate fully in the political life of the country.

The king spent Christmas here with his family but Queen Anne Marie, who is expecting a baby, was confined to bed in the Greek ambassador's residence.

In recent negotiations with the Greek government King Constantine named three conditions on which he would return home:

- 1) An acceptable date for a new constitution;
 - 2) An early date for a referendum on it;
 - 3) The assurance that Greeks would again be able to vote for their own government.
- In Athens, a date-April 21 at the earliest or September 15 at the latest has since been announced for the referendum.
- Yesterday the 27-year-old king exchanged Christmas greetings with Greek Premier George Papadopoulos, leader of the government which the king failed to topple in counter-coup 12 days ago.

India Will Meet Threats Resolutely: Mrs. Gandhi

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27, (AFP).—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi told troops on India's border with Tibet today that no foreign power would be allowed to set foot in India and any external threat to the country's freedom would be met resolutely.

Mrs. Gandhi was touring India's centrally-administered North Eastern Frontier Agency.

She said India faced two enemies the external threat and poverty and illiteracy at home.

In her first visit to the forward areas of the NEFA, she criticised the violence in different parts of India over language and administration.

She said such activities weakened India's defence preparations and retarded economic progress.

Turkey Dismisses Threat Of Enosis

ANKARA, Dec. 27, (AFP).—Turkish Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said last night that the change in Cyprus following the recent crisis had "opened new prospects for a final solution of the conflict."

Caglayangil, who was giving a summary of Turkish diplomacy over the past year at a meeting here of the Parliamentary Budget Committee, added:

"The withdrawal of illegal Greek forces from Cyprus eliminates a military presence which might have made possible the armed achievement of enosis" (union with Greece).

The foreign minister said "effective measures" would be possible to ensure peace, order and security in Cyprus.

S.V. Minister Won't Meet Hanoi Delegation In Paris

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuter).—South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Dr. Tran Van Do arrived here yesterday from Saigon and asserted his government is ready to conduct peace talks on Vietnam—but he said this depended on Hanoi.

Dr. Tran making a six-hour stopover in Paris on his way to Liberia, said he did not intend to have talks with North Vietnamese representatives either in France or in Africa.

There had been speculation that the minister's trip might be a peace mission as North Vietnam has a mission in Paris, but Dr. Tran said his trip was not connected in any way with peace talks on Vietnam.

Dr. Tran said his trip had been

delayed for 48 hours because of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's trip to Australia to attend a memorial service for Harold Holt.

Asked whether there was any political significance in his Paris trip Dr. Tran said: "None. It is simply technical stopover."

Questioned on the chances of peace in Vietnam following President Johnson's meeting with Pope Paul last weekend, the minister replied: "For the moment it is too soon to say everything depends on Hanoi."

Dr. Tran, who was due to fly to the Ivory Coast yesterday afternoon, said he was on his way to the Liberian capital of Monrovia to attend the investiture of President William Tubman.

He said that on his way there, he would visit a few of South Vietnam's diplomatic posts in Africa, including the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Tunisia.

Asked whether Saigon would establish contact with North Vietnam, Dr. Tran said: "We sincerely wish and hope to do so. This depends on Hanoi."

We are always ready to meet representatives of Hanoi, but Hanoi keeps silent on this."

Questioned whether he planned to meet any official of the French government during his brief stay here, Dr. Tran said: "I know of no such meeting."

South Vietnam and France broke off diplomatic relations nearly three years ago following the French government's stand on the Vietnam conflict.

Dr. Tran was met at Orly Airport by the South Vietnamese consul-general in Paris, Ngo Tan Canh.

Defence Industry Cheating Govt., Says U.S. Senator

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—A U.S. senator Tuesday threatened to name business firms under investigation for allegedly cheating the government of millions of dollars on defence industry contracts.

Sen. William Proxmire (Democrat, Wisconsin) said the government lost "inestimable millions" because contractors diverted machinery from public to private use.

Sometimes, "the man-in-the-street pays twice instead of once to get a jet engine built to equip a plane for Vietnam", the senator said.

He was reporting on investigations by a Congressional committee which he heads.

He said the group found that "a number of defence contractors were using government equipment most of the time for their own commercial gain rather than on defence work."

Sen. Proxmire said he planned to publicise the names of defaulting contractors next month.

He said private firms had custody of government equipment worth \$15,000 million provided to help them carry out defence contracts.

U.S. Denies Clay Is A Conscientious Objector

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Cassius Clay, former world heavyweight boxing champion, was accused yesterday of refusing to enlist in the United States army for financial and not religious reasons.

In a letter whose contents were revealed here, addressed to the commission due to consider Clay's appeal against a prison sentence for refusal to enlist, the head of the United States Justice Department dealing with conscientious objectors claimed that the boxer had pleaded that two years in the army would cause financial hardship.

This, and not Clay's earlier stated Black Muslim beliefs, was why the Negro boxer had spurned the army, said the department head.

He cited a letter addressed to his department by Clay, who later became known as Mohammad Ali, in April 1966.

In it the fighter said that he had financial commitments which would suffer if he enlisted. These were mainly the underwriting of his professional career by a group of Louisville industrialists, and the annual \$150,000 payments he was ordered to make to his former wife.

Clay also pointed out in the letter that he was the sole person looking after his mother's well-being.

The champion added, claimed the department head: "Two years (of military service) was a long time in the career of a world boxing champion."

Home Briefs

KANDAHAR, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—Snow fell in Kandahar yesterday for the first time in four years, beginning at 9:05 a.m. and continuing up to 12:00 noon.

KABUL, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—Ivan Mirosevic, ambassador of Yugoslavia in Kabul, paid a courtesy call on the Supreme Court Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee yesterday.

HERAT, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—Four hundred and thirty five kilos of opium were found by the police in Asia Barak Village of Gulran woleswali. Mohammad Rasool who had the opium cache is being investigated.

KABUL, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—812 tons of raisins and dried apricots have been exported during the past nine months by the Fruit Company earning \$140,000.

LASHKARGAH, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq, deputy minister of agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation yesterday arrived here to inspect the cotton and wheat produce of the Helmand Valley.

TALOQAN, Dec. 27, (Bakhtar).—Yange Qala Alaqaqari of Eshkamesh woleswali residents of Takhar province have volunteered to contribute Af. 200,000 to construct a bridge over the Yange River.

South, North Vietnamese Clash In Post-Truce Battle

SAIGON, Dec. 27 (AFP).—South Vietnamese troops Tuesday killed 145 North Vietnamese and captured a quantity of arms in the first major engagement since the ending of the Christmas truce.

Several government infantry battalions taking part in a search and destroy sweep in Quang Tri province, 680 km. northeast of Saigon joined in the fight with an enemy unit estimated to be of battalion strength.

The North Vietnamese withdrew after several hours' combat, leaving 145 dead on the ground and some 50 weapons. Government troops took five prisoners. Their own losses were

Supply Convoy Bombed Near DMZ

SAIGON, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—U.S. fighter-bombers destroyed 91 trucks when they dive-bombed and strafed two large North Vietnamese convoys bearing war supplies towards the demilitarised zone yesterday.

A U.S. military spokesman here said Tuesday many of the trucks were enveloped in a massive fire and several others were blown apart as air force and carrier-based navy jets swung into action immediately after the 24-hour Christmas truce ended Monday evening.

The two convoys—totalling some 300 trucks—were hit as they headed down to the main coastal highway some 170 miles north of the buffer zone which divides Vietnam.

The spokesman said 118 incidents most of them minor, involving Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese troops were reported during the truce period. Two American soldiers were killed.

A South Vietnamese army spokesman said government troops killed 18 of the Viet Cong in return for three South Vietnamese soldiers killed and six wounded.

He added 16 civilians were wounded during the truce period and one abducted.

described Wednesday as light.

Viet Cong forces Tuesday night mortared a battalion of the U.S. 25th division in its positions in Tay Ninh province northwest of the capital, using both conventional and tear gas shells, but no attack materialised, the U.S. communique said today. Fifteen U.S. soldiers were injured in the attack.

U.S. units operating elsewhere in the same province Tuesday discovered two food caches containing a total of seven tons of rice.

Others, in Quang Tin province between Da Nang and Chu Lai, investigating intelligence provided by a Viet Cong defector, unearthed an arms cache containing 150 weapons, including a mortar and a heavy machine gun.

Meanwhile Hanoi Tuesday charged the United States with violating the Christmas ceasefire in Vietnam.

American and allied troops had launched intensive artillery attacks on several villages in Gia Dinh province on December 24, the (North) Vietnam news agency said.

Viet Cong Claim Successful Operations

HANOI, Dec. 27 (Tass).—South Vietnamese patriots operating in Tai Ninh province, northwest of Saigon, staged a number of successful operations against U.S. and Saigon troops in mid-December, the Vietnam News Agency reports quoting the Liberation Agency.

On December 14, guerrillas several times attacked the enemy positions in Ta Dat district. More than 200 U.S. servicemen were killed or wounded in the battles.

Six armoured carriers were destroyed and two helicopters shot down. On the same day, patriots destroyed two U.S. infantry companies in another district of the province, near Katum.

On December 11, the guerrillas attacked artillery positions of U.S. troops and in fierce fighting put out of action more than 200 enemy officers and men and set ablaze eleven armoured carriers.

GARRISON INVOLVES JOHNSON IN KENNEDY PLOT

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, (AFP).—New Orleans Attorney General Jim Garrison yesterday accused President Johnson of "actively" protecting the murders of President John F. Kennedy.

"Something has to be done about it. He cannot be allowed to get away with it," Garrison told a news conference.

Charging that the president was holding back the truth about the Kennedy assassination, he affirmed that Johnson "knew the precise circumstances within 24 hours of President Kennedy's death."

Garrison also charged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had been informed by Lee Harvey Oswald of a plot against Kennedy before Kennedy was shot dead at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

But the FBI had not informed the president about this, he affirmed.

Garrison, who has for a year been conducting an investigation aimed at proving that President Kennedy was the victim of a vast conspiracy and was not killed by a lone sniper, affirmed that Oswald "was a Central Intelligence

Agency agent".

Oswald, Kennedy's presumed assassin who was himself shot dead by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby, had passed on information about the alleged plot to the FBI on September 17, 1963, he said.

A group of plotters had met on that day and had laid down the plans for an ambush into which the President would fall during his visit to Texas, on November 22, Garrison said.

The FBI immediately sent a message which reached FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, the attorney general affirmed.

Garrison added: "What came down to the president you can judge for yourself, in that he was allowed to ride without a bubble top on his car in that parade in Dallas."

He accused a man named Edgar Eugene Bradley, of California, of having taken part in the plot against Kennedy. Several months after the Dallas assassination, Bradley had sought to organise a campaign to make FBI chief Hoover president of the U.S., the New Orleans attorney general said.

Another California named Oran Hall knew about

the plot, he affirmed. President Johnson and other government officials knew of Hall's existence. But the Warren Commission, in charge of the investigation into Kennedy's death, had failed to hear Hall's testimony, Garrison affirmed.

Garrison said his own enquiry into the affair might become a major issue in the coming campaign before the next presidential election.

However, he told newsmen, "If you elect a man who knowingly concealed evidence of the death of his predecessor, you might as well let him hold the office indefinitely."

Garrison said those involved in the alleged plot "were not communists."

"I don't want this to be construed as an attack on conservatism. However, the individuals involved happen to be on the extreme right."

"We have found out what happened, not everything, but we are learning more every day. We have been successful and we are going to be successful if we can get the defendants to trial without Federal Government interference", he said.

Garrison called for immediate publication of all the evidence collected by the FBI and the CIA, now consigned to the national archives.

But he added that he was afraid the documents concerned might have been tampered with and made harmless so that they could now be published without danger.

"The kind of government we have in the United States today actually is a fascist totalitarian government", Garrison declared.

"This is because there was known concealment of the JFK assassination by government agencies, including the president of the U.S. who must have known by the time of the arrest that Oswald did not pull the trigger that killed the president."

Garrison went on: "You are Orwell's conclusion in the novel 1984: 'He who controls the past controls the future.'"

"This is Johnson's philosophy", he claimed.

Garrison went on: "You are being fooled. Everyone in America is being fooled, because he who controls the past controls the future."

World News In Brief

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, (AP).—Traffic deaths during the Christmas reached 684.

DAKES-SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 27, (AP).—A nine-man team of Chinese engineers has arrived here to complete a survey on the planned 1,000-mile-rail link between Tanzania and Zambia. China has offered to finance and build the link—estimated cost 100 million pounds.

BAGHDAD, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—President Abdel Rahman Arif of Iraq today accused foreign firms, such as the internationally-owned Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC), of trying to prevent Iraq from exploiting its own oil, Baghdad Radio reported.

TOKYO, Dec. 27, (Tass).—52 more people died from radiation caused by a blast of an atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima 22 years ago. They died in the Hiroshima hospital for victims of atomic bombing.

TEHRAN, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and empress Farah of Iran will arrive in Malaysia on January 17 for a six-day state visit, the palace announced here today.

LAGOS, Dec. 27, (AFP).—Federal troops have successfully completed a giant pincer movement aimed at cutting off Biafran escape routes into neighbouring Cameroon, the Federal Government announced Tuesday.

HONOLULU, Dec. 27, (AP).—The navy reported some progress Tuesday in freeing the nuclear submarine Guardian which ran aground on a reef near the entrance to Pearl Harbor Sunday night.

TOKYO, Dec. 27, (Reuter).—Fifty-two Japanese fishermen detained by the Soviet Union for allegedly having violated Soviet territorial waters were released



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Food For Thought

Be not biased with compassion

to the poor, or favour to the rich

in point of justice.

—Sir Mathew Hale

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The formation of a government commission to study the general problems of educating, training and providing facilities for raising standards in schools and universities is a welcome move. The Education Reform Commission includes ministers who have long been associated with education in Afghanistan. This will be a great asset in proposing new ideas in overhauling the educational system in Afghanistan.

Our current system is out of date. It does not meet modern requirements or national needs. Although textbooks have been occasionally revised, texts book alone do not make a sound educational system.

In the instance of the extracurricular activities, in the 50 years of educational activities in Afghanistan, few efforts have been made to develop a fully rounded sports programme for the schools. Connected with this is the general lack of social activities needed for the development of the mental aptitude and social character of our children such as different clubs to encourage hobbies and other wholesome but non-academic activities.

To introduce such measures we need to reshape not only the present structure of our school programmes, but to introduce new elements as well. It is time to form sports clubs, build swimming pools and expand student social and cultural activities in dancing, singing and other musical areas.

National progress in more fields requires

more trained personnel and this calls for a new outlook in education. Who would have thought ten years ago that today we would need experts in the metric weight system. Today the metric system is becoming a fact of our national life. Are we prepared to meet it? If our educational system is to be of value in our national endeavours it must prepare us to adequately meet other "facts" which will become part of life in the future.

One of the most neglected aspects of education here is parent-teacher cooperation. Although we celebrate Teachers Day, it is strictly for teachers.

We should have Parent-School day to permit parents to participate in school meetings, so as to foster cooperation between parents and school officials. Perhaps every school and educational institute should open a small public relations office to seek ways of keeping parents and teachers in touch with one another.

In the meantime teachers should make efforts to keep themselves informed about national and international development. To facilitate this task, schools should open reading rooms supplied with newspapers, magazines and other informative reading material.

Every school should have an auditorium for conferences and concerts to stimulate students and faculties to exert efforts in putting on plans and expanding other extracurricular activities.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday Heyward discussed the Vietnam problem in the light of new peace efforts made on the occasion of Christmas and the New Year.

Although efforts to restore peace in Vietnam have failed during the past five years the desire for a peaceful settlement prevail in the minds of some of the warring parties, as well as the world at large, it said.

Now that the Christian year 1967 is about to end, new hope for halting fighting in Vietnam have arisen. The peace-loving nations of the world look forward to the news showing some healthy development in this connection. Listing some positive developments regarding Vietnam the editorial notes Pope Paul's appeal for a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam and his offer of his good offices to mediate.

The meeting between President Johnson and Pope Paul on Vietnam where the desire for a peaceful settlement was expressed.

President Johnson's advice to the South Vietnamese government to contact the Viet Cong for peace negotiations and the temporary Christmas ceasefire was also mentioned.

The paper noted the proposal of the New York Times to establish a provisional coalition government under international supervision to prepare the grounds for free elections.

The editorial also mentioned the fact that the North Vietnamese news paper Nahn Dan has once again demanded the unconditional cessation of bombing North Vietnamese targets and the evacuation of United States forces from South Vietnam.

Some of these developments can provide a starting point for negotiations and efforts toward a peaceful settlement, the paper said.

The paper urged the acceptance of new suggestions favouring a halt in bombing. In any event it concluded

a change of heart, a change of mind, and a change of policy is required on both sides before the world can hope for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

Yesterday Isiah carried a letter to the editor urging attention of the Kabul municipal authorities towards the condition of the public baths in the city.

Present conditions, it said, are

in gross violation of the most elementary sanitary requirements. Bathers have to get their warm water from a common pool whereby water dripping from their body falls into the pool.

The towels issued in most cases are those which have been used by another person only minutes earlier. Under such circumstances there is no safeguard against infectious disease.

World Press

A Soviet commentator wrote President Johnson had used his trip to Australia for the funeral of late premier Harold Holt to discuss extending the Vietnam war to Cambodia and Laos.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leontiev wrote in the armed forces newspaper Red Star that the president and other guests at the funeral "pretended to be thinking about the funeral, but in fact agreed how to carry out new crimes which the devil himself would have envied."

The Washington Post said that the Soviet Union's military intervention in the Yemen Arab Republic "raises the question of a bold new policy of Soviet military adventure across the Middle East."

"To everybody's surprise," The Post said in an editorial, "Russia has jumped in to replace Egypt as sponsor of the republican government in Yemen, reportedly sending a squadron of MIGs, together with Russian pilots to fly them in combat, tons of other supplies and thousands in gold to buy up tribesmen."

Former President Dwight Eisenhower said in an interview published in New York that if the United States pulled out of South Vietnam, all countries in the area—possibly even including India—would

eventually fall "under the communist hell."

General Eisenhower's views were contained in an interview with New York Times correspondent Felix Belair Jr., on a ranch at Indio, California.

He said: "It's as simple as this. Some 13,000 Americans have given up their lives to keep South Vietnam free and independent and to stem the tide of communist aggression across Southeast Asia. And I believe that when the American people think this thing through their final decision will be that these men must not have died in vain and that we must continue to fight."

"No pull out now under whatever guise would mean the end ultimately of all the free and independent countries of that area."

"You pull out our armed forces from South Vietnam and it will only be a question of time before the borders of India falls under the communist heel. That includes Laos and Cambodia as well as Thailand and Burma, and I'm not too sure about India, either, once they have got that far."

General Eisenhower also asserted that the presence of U.S. forces in Vietnam helped bolster democratic leaders in Indonesia, Malaysia and other Asian countries.

East-West Trade Boom Con

Western European trade with the countries of Eastern Europe continues to boom—having hit \$10 billion in 1966, the last year for which figures are available.

The United States, which has seen its own efforts to "build bridges" to Eastern Europe fall short of envisioned levels, watches this U.S. trade with Eastern Europe and with mixed feelings.

growing relationship with interest increased by \$100m. in 1966, while that was a 25 per cent increase over 1965, the final figure of \$376.2 m. (excluding Yugoslavia) was only seven tenths of one per cent of total U.S. trade of \$55.9 billion.

American officials, waiting for 1967 figure say U.S. trade with Eastern Europe will be up "considerably" from 1966. But Western Europe's may have risen even more.

And they say the U.S. trade increase, limited as it is, is virtually the only tangible success for President Johnson's policy of bridge-building to Eastern Europe.

Some evidence of what the officials see as a near-standstill in U.S. relations with Eastern Europe in 1967 was the limited contacts at high levels.

The only head of government from the area to visit Washington was Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer of Romania, the maverick of the bloc. Highest-ranking American officials to visit Eastern Europe were Ambassador at Large Averell Harriman and Assistant Secretary of State John Leddy.

Communist diplomats in Washington, when asked to explain the situation, usually shrug and say

"Vietnam." This implies that American involvement in an anti-Communist Asian war has affected U.S. relations with the entire communist group of nations.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, complain that there is no effort by Eastern European leaders to help build the bridges. And to this, the diplomats also have an answer: that the U.S. has little to boast about itself in this regard; and whatever modest efforts the administration may make is blocked or limited by congress.

Some U.S. officials concede that this is true, and they see little to indicate any important changes in the situation in 1968.

Congress has halted sale of surplus farm products and Export-Import Bank guarantees to countries trading with North Vietnam. And it nearly succeeded in revoking Poland's most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff privileges.

MFN status is seen here as the "bridge" which interests Communist governments most, and it remains the crucial question for those which do not now have it.

Poland and Yugoslavia alone have it in Eastern Europe, allowing them to sell ham and meat moss, respectively to U.S.

The present mood of Congress, observers say, does not suggest similar privileges would be given to Communist nations in 1968. And Johnson, facing an election, should not be expected to push the East-West Trade Act which would make the low tariff rights available to all of Eastern Europe.

But the U.S. will watch to see whether Western Europe, finding Eastern Europe a continuing luc-

native market, will break the rule against giving trading concessions five years to the Communist governments.

In the political field, U.S. officials said, not much progress in American relations with Eastern Europe is expected, although there is a chance some consular conventions might be negotiated—notably with Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary.

U.S. officials hope that Hungary will drop its "special feud" with the United States—a disagreement that began in 1967 with the defection of Janos Radvanyi, Hungary's top diplomat in U.S. Hungary has appeared to blame the U.S. and has retaliated by keeping the ambassadorial post vacant. This causes no great anguish here, although U.S. officials note that it was only in 1966 that the two countries established post World War II ambassadorial relations for the first time.

The U.S. still awaits the Czech government's final report on the death in rage of Charles H. Jordan, executive of the American Joint distribution Committee. The Czechs say their probe is not finished.

U.S. experts on eastern Europe will observe with interest, again in 1968, the economic reforms that are taking place in nearly all Communist nations.

Some of the experts say that if the Marxist idea that politics and economics cannot be separated is true, closing the gap with the West in one area should be followed by a similar movement in the other. (AP)

US Servicemen Build Hong Kong's Economy

Free-spending American servicemen leave behind dollars in millions on their visits to South-East Asian countries in search of rest and recreation far from the war in Vietnam.

Hong Kong is one of the most popular leave centres. About 200,000 servicemen go there each year and it is estimated that they spend some 60,000,000 United States dollars.

The visits of big aircraft-carriers are heralded like festival days in the popular newspapers and the welcome signs go up in the gaudy Suzie Wong bar district of Wan-chai.

A carrier is a virtual gold mine for Hong Kong with each servicemen emptying his pockets of an estimated \$400 during his week's leave.

When a carrier steams back on station the men on board leave the colony at least \$1,000,000 richer as a result of their stay.

Some Hong Kong waterfront bars depend for their existence on the regular visits of American warships.

Thailand makes an estimated \$20,000,000 a year from the spending of 40,000 American servicemen stationed in the country and leave parties from South Vietnam.

As the visiting servicemen do not

exchange their dollars for Thai currency, the Baht, there is fear, even in certain official circles, that the unregulated dollar influx may cause inflation and harm the country's economy.

Thailand is in the midst of a boom in the building of new hotels, night-clubs, and bars. Night-club entertainers, mostly Filipinos and Hong Kong-Chinese, have their share of the dollar-flow by doing the year-round circuit of entertainment from Bangkok to the five up-country American air-bases and to south Vietnam and back.

Young Thai girls from Rual Arbas, who normally cannot hope to earn more than 300 baht (about 6 sterling) a month, now get as much as 3,000 baht (about 60 sterling) for helping to entertain the Americans.

Even helping to entertain the servicemen have been cashing-in on Thailand's prosperity by black market trading.

Commuting between military units in South Vietnam and Bangkok, they buy American servicemen's exchange vouchers worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and sell them in Bangkok's black market.

Thai police arrested two of these operators in Bangkok recently.

Some 2,400 American servicemen go on leave to Kuala Lumpur and Penang in Malaysia each month, and their average individual daily spending is some \$50 U.S.

The director of Malaysian telecommunications, Chew Kam Poh, says that American servicemen are helping considerably to pay off the cost of new direct telephone link to the United States.

In 1966, about one-third of the total overseas calls made from Malaysia were to the United States, mainly by servicemen. This represents a sum of 1,600,000 Malaysian dollars (about 257,700 sterling).

The chance of seeing Chinese life and reasonable prices are attracting growing numbers of American servicemen to Taiwan.

More than 45,000 have visited the island during the past 20 months, adding over \$12,000,000 to the country's foreign exchange earnings.

About 12,000 American servicemen visit the Philippines each year, and they are estimated to spend \$2,640,000. Each spends an average of \$220 on souvenirs and entertainment.

American troops on leave from Vietnam are banned from visiting Cambodia, while Laos, as a neutral country, is unable to offer them rest and recreation facilities. (REUTERS)

New Answer Suggested For Population Question

Birth control may not be the only way to a less-crowded earth. Two American scientists have come up with a possible alternative.

The earth itself must of course remain its same size—but, they ask, why couldn't man become smaller? Theoretically at least, one million small men—say half the size of average men today—would need only half as much food and half as much living space.

Smaller men would require automobiles only half the size of present cars. Roads could be smaller. So could trains, airplanes, apartment buildings and office structures.

Smaller men would produce less waste and thus be slower to pollute the world around him.

Professors Robert J. Hansen and Myle J. Holley Jr. have come up with this idea of making future generations of man smaller. The two experts, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), say scientists today already possess much of the basic knowledge needed to achieve the goal—the information already on hand concerning the glands in the human body which control size and growth.

Substantial modification of size, they write in Technology Review, "may require only the judicious application of findings in the area of endocrinology. They count this as only one of the ways whereby future man may be able to influence the future of the race: eugenics (breeding selection) or genetic alchemy (using drugs to change the composition of the genes) provide others."

Hansen and Holley note that manipulation of gland secretions could also make man bigger, rather than smaller. But this, they add, "would clearly aggravate the problems we already associate with our excessive rate of population growth."

They indicate that the advantages of greater physical strength in a larger-sized man no longer mean much in today's world—outside of sports and similar competition—because of technological advances and labor-saving devices; there may be some psychological advantages, however.

Superficially at least, the two American scientists write, a reduction in man's size might be compared to an increase in the size of the earth, all its features and other living organisms.

"While such a concept may be helpful," they add, "it has serious limitations. It neglects the question of the relative sizes of man-made and natural features of our physical environment. More important, a change in scale of our natural environment, whether gradual or rapid, would have similar impact on all members of society. A change in man's size would have quite different impacts on those who change and those who do not."

Should a decision to make future generations smaller be left up to the individual or to government? Hansen and Holley raise the question but do not provide the answer. "If a change in size appears desirable," they ask, "what incentives, if any, will lead to its achievement through free individual choice? Is it at all proper to consider deliberate creation of such incentives in view of man as a free thinking entity. Has government any proper role in its implementation?"

They ask other questions, too: "Can the size of man be substantially reduced without impairment of his mental and physical health and without impairment of his intellectual capabilities, or his physical perceptions? What is the time scale for substantial modification of

human size? What will be the effect on physiological needs (type and quantity of food, water, air, medicines) and upon production of human waste?

What will be the effect on man's sensitivity to his environment (temperature, air pollution, noise, etc.)? In the light of the foregoing questions is there an obvious lower limit or an optimum, for man's size?

"Depending upon the time scale that the life scientists may indicate, what are the psychological, sociological, economic, and political problems of transition? Do these problems dictate a much more lengthy transition period than otherwise would be required? Allowing for an inheritable transition period, will smaller man really be comfortable in lesser space (or volume) than his larger predecessors have come to expect? Can anything be said regarding the probable humanity of a society of small men?"

The rate of change, if change is decided, is important, according to Hansen and Holley. If, for example, the experts conclude that the shrinking should not be more than 5 per cent in a decade then the impact on planning and construction of engineering works (new buildings, power sources, transport facilities, etc.) would be slight. But if a change of 25 per cent in a decade appeared, both possible and desirable, then the effect on planning of future engineering works would be profound.

Hansen and Holley emphasize that smaller man does not mean that their essay on the possibility of their advocating an alteration in human size. But they suggest it is a question worthy of discussion since obviously the effects, good or bad, would be substantial. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

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Education For Everyone

By day, the men till their fields, toil in factories; the women work in offices, care for their homes and children.

By late afternoon or evening, however, both the men and women are on their way to school; the men to learn better methods of farming or poultry-production or shop mechanics and the women to learn health skills or sewing.

The schools they go to are ordinary primary schools by day but after-school hours they are transformed into "community schools"—schools serving the

needs of entire villages.

Supporting this concept of expanding the traditional school into a facility for the welfare of all regardless of age is the education division of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Afghanistan.

Dr. Herbert C. Hunsaker, who oversees the community schools programme for USAID, is convinced of the worth of the community approach to adult education.

Such a programme has been in existence in the United States for some time, he explains, and it has reaped benefits far beyond its cost. It stands to reason, Dr. Hunsaker continued, that the physical aspects and the skills inherent in any education programme should be utilised to the fullest extent. This means that when the day's primary education programme is over, the schools, the equipment and, whenever possible, the teachers, should be used to expand the education of the entire community.

The USAID programme in Afghanistan was started in 1960 with the idea to staff each with a teacher trained in adult education.

The schools offer courses ranging from literacy classes to sewing, weaving, health and sanitation and farming methods. Each school is assisted by a citizens advisory council to coordinate the community's adult education needs.

It was hoped that once the "pilot" school was established, the concept would spread and that the villages themselves would develop other community schools.

In the past seven years this concept has spread and today, in addition to the 29 "pilot" schools established (there are two in Kabul province), 100 more have been established throughout the country.

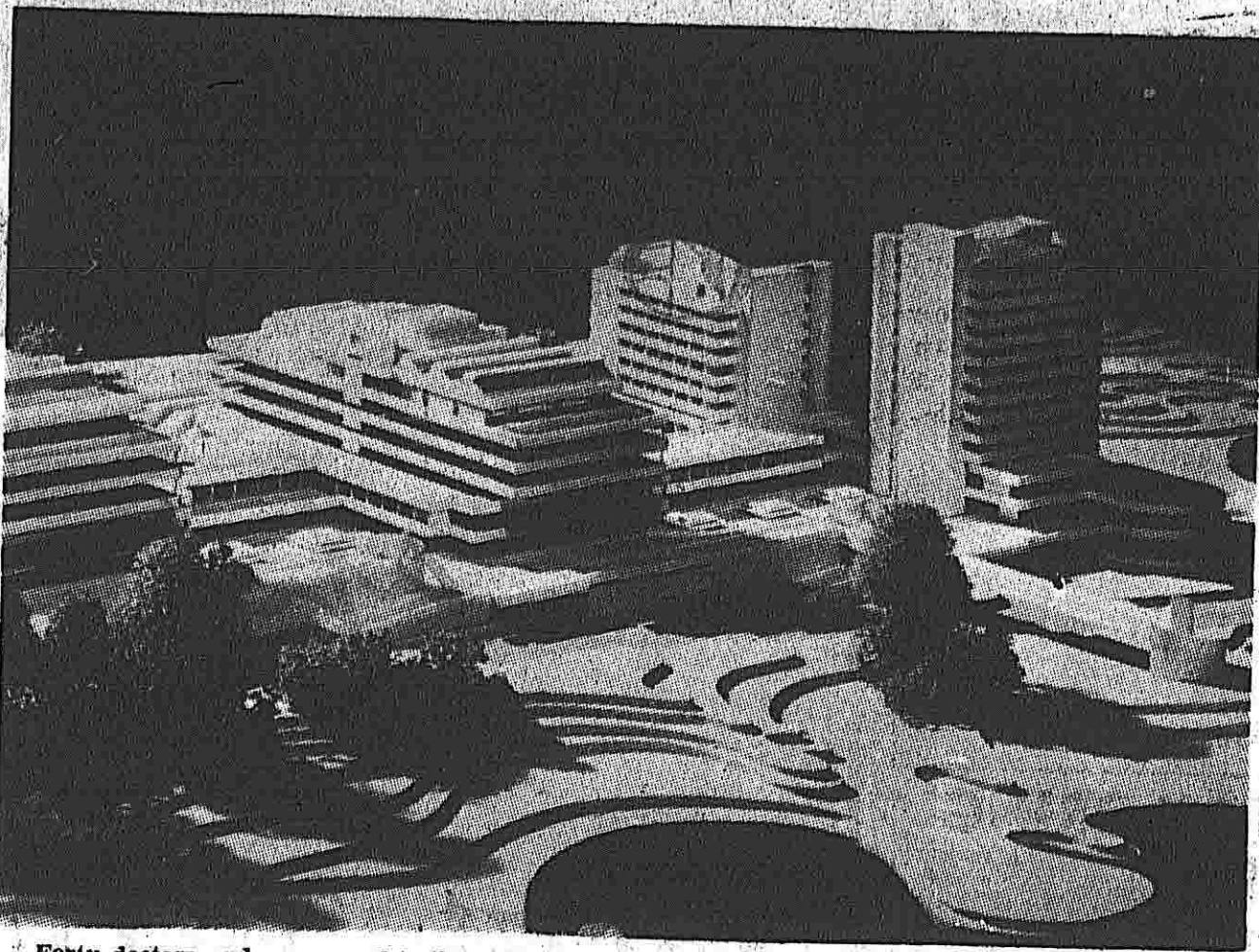
Moreover, these have been started through community initiative; by villages donating classrooms and materials and contributing the salaries of the teachers.

USAID's contribution since 1960 has been more than \$700,000; for supplies, such as sewing machines and shop equipment, and for teacher training.

So far, 185 teachers have received training in adult education and community schools concepts. Today, there are 24 teachers working toward their bachelor's degrees in colleges in the Philippine Islands. Another 20 half of them women are in the Philippines taking short-term courses and 15 more are studying in Iran.

That the community schools programme is gradually succeeding is evident from reports from the provincial directors of education in Kabul, Maimama, Kandahar, Baghlan and Mazare Sharif.

They report that most of their traditional schools are now adapting community school concepts and practices in an effort to meet the over-all needs of all the people in their provinces.



Forty doctors under one roof is the guarantee which will be given by the German Diagnostic Clinic, modelled on America's Mayo Clinic, to be installed near Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany by 1970. The 90-bed clinic (left in the model), the hotel for 180 patients (foreground, right), the nurses house (background) and the me-

dical departments will swallow an estimated 16 million marks. Of this, seven million will be raised through shares, and the rest in credits. More than 12,000 patients will receive diagnosis of their condition with the help of the most modern medical appliances in this clinic every year.

Sports Roundup

TENNIS

Spanish doubles player Luis Arilla is doubtful for what could be a vital third rubber in the Davis Cup lawn tennis challenge round against Australia which started in Brisbane yesterday.

At Monday's draw, Arilla was announced as partner for former Wimbledon champion Manuel Santana. Santana plays Roy Emerson in the first singles and Manuel Orantes faces John Newcombe. Newcombe and Tony Roche are Australia's doubles pair.

As a press conference after the draw, Spanish Captain Jaime Bartoli admitted there was concern over Arilla's right calf muscle. He said that Arilla had felt some pain in the leg last week and had been receiving treatment. The injury was responding but there was still some doubt about his being completely fit. Orantes will take his place if necessary.

Bartoli denied that Spain had no chance of beating the strong Australian team. He said Santana could win either or both of his singles matches and Orantes had to be given a slight chance of winning one match.

WRESTLING

Ghanaian Prince Kumali, world heavyweight wrestling champion, Saturday won the singles championship trophy at a four day international wrestling tournament in Accra.

He won all his three fights and, pairing with Lebanese champion John Saadeh Saturday, defeated West Germany's Eric Muller and France's Pierre Rounet.

The Kumali-Saadeh versus Muller bout was the most thrilling match of the night. It reached a point where some of estimated 10,000 fans, apparently annoyed at French referee Max Marshall, threw a chair in to the ring.

Earlier Pierre Laper of Italy was defeated by Spain's Antonio Morlans.

RUGBY

In a wild, brawling match France beat Australia by 10 points to three in the second rugby league test match in France.

Nearly every player on the field was throwing punches during a second half brawl, but none was ordered off. Officials tried to restore order, and eventually the vice-president of the French Rugby League, Raymond Forges, went on to the pitch and spoke to the referee and the players of both sides. The incident closed with the two captains shaking hands.

Forges said after the match that Australia should threaten to cancel the third test in Toulouse on January seven unless there was a change of referee.

THE TOUGHEST OF THE TOUGH

Syed Mohammed Nawab, a slightly-built Indian from Lucknow, claims to be the world endurance cycling champion. When he won his title in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1964 by pedalling round an 80 ft. diameter track non-stop for seven days, 150,000 people came to see him.

He says: "I am shaving on my bicycle, drinking on my bicycle, taking a bath on my bicycle... will-power enables me to resist all difficulties."

He got the idea from an Indian endurance swimmer in Calcutta who swam up down in a tank for 18 hours.

All over the world people are undertaking more and more feats of endurance—sometimes for money, sometimes for fun, sometimes to prove their toughness, sometimes for scientific curiosity. "Going one better", in fact, is a world-wide phenomenon.

Take the business of staying underground. Six years ago nine Italians spent a month underground. The next year a Frenchman, M. Siffre, went below for two months—with a glacier for company. Then in 1963 an Australian woman spent 90 days in a cavern—only to be beaten a month later by an Englishman who spent 105 days underground. Then came the winter of 1964-5 when M. Antoine Senni spent 126 days in a cavern near Nice, France—and read 150 books in the course of it.

In 1966 an Englishman spent 130 days in a cave in the West of his country, and was acclaimed as "fantastically normal" when he was examined afterwards by a physician and a psychologist. But this record was beaten a few weeks later when Jean Pierre Mairret, a 25-year-old French restaurant owner, came up after spending 191 days underground in Provence, 240 feet down.

The organisers of this sit-down hoped that the tests on the effects of prolonged isolation might be useful to future space travellers. Conditions in Mairret's living tomb were tougher than in a space capsule. There was a perpetual artificial glare in natural darkness, water dripped incessantly and he had to endure near-refrigerator temperatures. He was chained to an electric cable which at three-second intervals sent up signals to recording instruments from electrodes fastened to his body.

From the depths to the heights in the interests of science—and human survival. In 1959, 30 volunteers went to spend nine days on an icy 9,000 ft. peak in the French Alps. The experiment was to test the resistance to mountain conditions of lightly clothed people stranded after a plane crash.

Only ten people finished the test. Ailments varied from bronchitis to sunstroke. One girl became hysterical and had to be tied up before being brought down along with the other 19 people.

There are, also of course, the real-life survival feats. In 1961, for instance, a Belgian from Elizabethville in the Congo was recovered alive from the Katanga bush after spending 24 days without food beside the wreckage of an aircraft. With a broken leg and rib he had kept alive by drinking rain water.

There was a grimmer endurance feat in 1946 when James Cush, a Norwegian immigrant in Australia, set off with three friends in a 45 ft. motor ketch from Jerseyville en route for Sydney. Six hours out a heavy gale blew up. When the storm

calmed their petrol had gone—and they began to drift into the Pacific.

Within a week their food was gone and they began to eat raw fish caught with an improvised spear.

Six weeks later two of the men died. Soon Cush's remaining companion, stricken by malaria, died. Cush, his beard down to his chest, his skin caked with salt, continued to drift. One hundred and thirty-two days after he had set off he was flung overboard, swam desperately and reached the coral reef on which the ketch was wrecked. He unleashed the dinghy, rowed for 12 miles, and reached the safety of a beach on the Isle of Pines in New Caledonia.

This record of endurance was broken by one day—in the World War II, when 24-year-old Poon Lim, a Chinese steward from Hainan Island, was torpedoed in the British Merchant ship Ben Lomond 750 miles from the mouth of the River Amazon.

Alone on a life raft—it had food and water for 50 days, if very carefully rationed—he drifted for three weeks, when he realised he would have to catch fish to survive. He made a fish hook bending a nail from the raft with his teeth and collected rain water in a strip torn from his life jacket. As the weeks went by his body became blacker and he grew desperately thin. He sang folk songs to keep sane and at other times schooled himself to keep his mind a blank.

On the 133rd day of his ordeal his raft was spotted by a Brazilian fisherman. It was the longest in number of days ever re-

Mohorovicic Line Divides Earth's Crust From Mantle

By A Staff Writer

Soviet volcanologist Yevgeni Marhinin believes that initially the surface of our planet coincided with Mohorovicic line which now separates the earth's crust from the mantle at the depth of 50 kilometres.

The scientist estimated that the amount of substance brought annually to the surface of the earth by volcanic activity (not less than 3 million tons) multiplied by the number of years of the geological history of the planet is close to the mass of the entire earth's crust.

The scientist assumes that the volcanic activity was about the same in all geological periods.

The volcanologist believes that the radius of the sphere limited by Mohorovicic surface gradually dwindled. But the radius of the entire planet could remain the same because of volcanic matter that rose to the earth's surface. Since volcanoes are distributed unevenly, the depth of the earth's crust is different at various places.

The scientist arrived at this conclusion through studying the tectonic composition of the Kurile Island, in the Far East of the Soviet Union, which is the district of strong volcanic activity.

corded by a shipwrecked survivor. Poon Lim quickly recovered in hospital and in the following year was invested by the late King George VI of England with the British Empire Medal.

Among the more curious voluntary endurance feats was one achieved last year by Tim Hayes, a docker near Cork, Ireland. He was dug up from his "grave" after being buried for 10 1/2 hours.

More lively was the feat of a Georgian engineer named Anatoli Derberashvili who last year rode on a motor cycle to the top of one of the highest mountains.

He climbed the 18,481 ft. Mount Elbruz in the Caucasus on a machine equipped with skis, steel spikes, oxygen equipment and a high-altitude engine despite a temperature of minus 22 degrees Centigrade, strong winds and heavy cloud. But he had to leave his machine at the summit!

An astonishing record of endurance was set up some years ago by an Australian of 27 who squatted on a tight rope in Vienna for 130 hours. He was fed at intervals with hot chocolate, barely sugar and strong black coffee.

A lot more restful, though, have been those American rocking chair marathons which began very modestly with a bet that a sitter could not rock to and fro continuously for an hour. The wager money increased—and so did the length of the rock. One man was disqualified with the achievement of an American woman who rocked for 280 1/2 hours!

(FWF)

Provincial Press

Writing on the recent move by a number of Herati merchants and intellectuals to form a book publishing company, *Ittefaq-i-Islam* of Herat last Monday said that in order to popularise knowledge and education among the literate nothing more is useful and effective than publishing books and making them available at a low price.

The paper says that in Afghanistan especially during the past few years, the Ministry of Information and Culture and other publishing institutes have done a great deal in publishing books and other reading materials.

The services rendered by the Book Publishing Institute formed jointly by various newspaper and the Government Printing Press in Kabul in publishing books of popular interest is worthy of mention.

Under the guidance of His Majesty the King who has a special interest in popularising knowledge and reading the country's press and information media have expanded considerably in recent years, and the number of people who want to write for newspapers and publish books have increased.

Now it is important for other provinces too to take steps in this connection.

It is gratifying to see that the intellectuals in Herat have taken an initiative in this respect and have decided to form a book publishing company.

The paper hoped that the newly formed company will print books which will be of interest to all readers.

Commenting on the news that the Malaria Eradication Department has made special arrangements to fight the disease where malaria still exists, *Parwan* published in Charkar last Monday said that one of the diseases we have fought successfully is malaria.

The newspaper recalls the time some 20 years ago when almost half the country's working population was crippled by malaria.

Thanks to effective programmes zealously and conscientiously carried out, malaria is no longer a threat.

There are only a few pockets left and we are sure that the disease will be eradicated from those areas as well in the near future.

The newspaper says that the example set in fighting malaria can be followed in combating other diseases. Such as small pox and trachoma.

Beidar, published in Mazare Sharif last Saturday said that the General Assembly of the United Nations which went into recess last week debated many important issues during its session and adopted outstanding resolutions which if implemented can have great impact on the lives of mankind.

Altogether the world body passed resolutions on 99 issues related matters.

For instance it adopted a series of resolution urging industrialised countries to render further aid to developing countries and accelerate the economic development of the latter.

It dealt with the Middle East, but had to pass the crisis on to the Security Council.

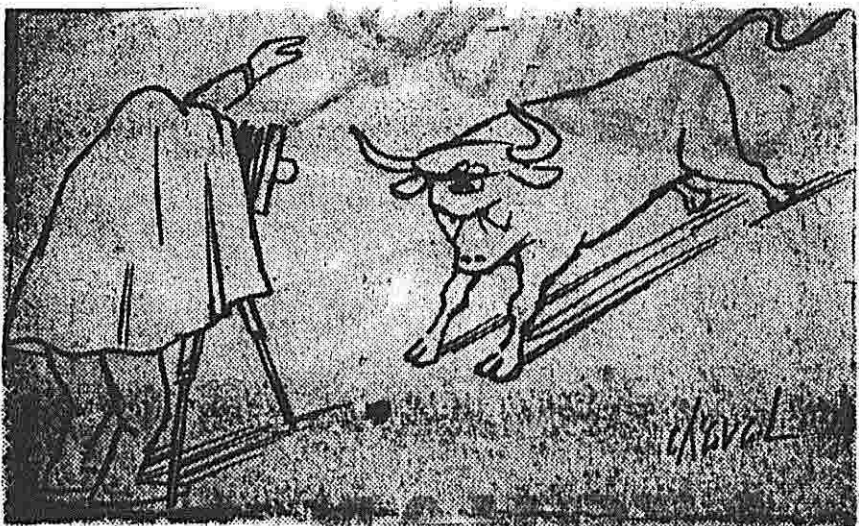
Furthermore, the paper says, the General Assembly once again condemned the apartheid policy of the South Africa and asked all nations to join in an embargo against the Pretoria government which has trampled elementary human rights.

The assembly also urged member countries to reach agreement on banning all kinds of nuclear testing and refraining from other nuclear tests mentioned in the Moscow agreement of 1963.

Similarly it urged the countries taking part in the Geneva disarmament meeting to reach agreement on preparing a draft on the non-proliferation treaty upon which the Soviet Union and the United States have already agreed.

The newspaper concludes that passing resolution is one thing and implementing them is another. It member-countries really want to succeed in their efforts to create a more secure and prosperous world, it is imperative that they see that the resolution passed by the world body are carried.

In another editorial the newspaper said that it is unfortunate that at the time mankind is able to stop hostilities, he won't do. The temporary ceasefire in Vietnam is a case to the point, says the paper.



A storm of applause broke when Ingrid Becker of West Germany jumped 6.65 metres. Ingrid went once again to overstep the 6.60 metre mark but the fallwind was measured at 2.3 metres per second, which is inadmissible. So the new record distance could not be officially recognised as surpassing the 6.35 metres mark; the current record.

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Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Bost with a high of 12 C, 53 F. The coldest were North Salang and Herat with a low of -11 C, 12 F. Yesterday Kabul had 6 mm rain; Kandahar 4 mm; Ghazni 30 mm, 12 cm snow; Mazare Sharif 1 mm; Kunduz 1 mm; North Salang 16 mm; South Salang 9 mm; Ghelmin 4 mm, 20 cm; Baghlan 2 mm; Sharak 2 mm, 2 cm; Lal 9 mm, 18 cm and Laghman 31 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 2 C, 36 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	2 C	0 C
	36 F	32 F
Kandahar	3 C	0 C
	37 F	32 F
Ghazni	0 C	-3 C
	32 F	26 F
Mazare Sharif	-2 C	-6 C
	28 F	21 F
Laghman	10 C	7 C
	50 F	44 F
Farah	11 C	0 C
	52 F	32 F



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At 12:30, 2:30 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film
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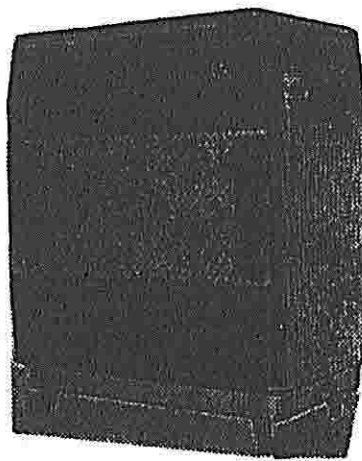
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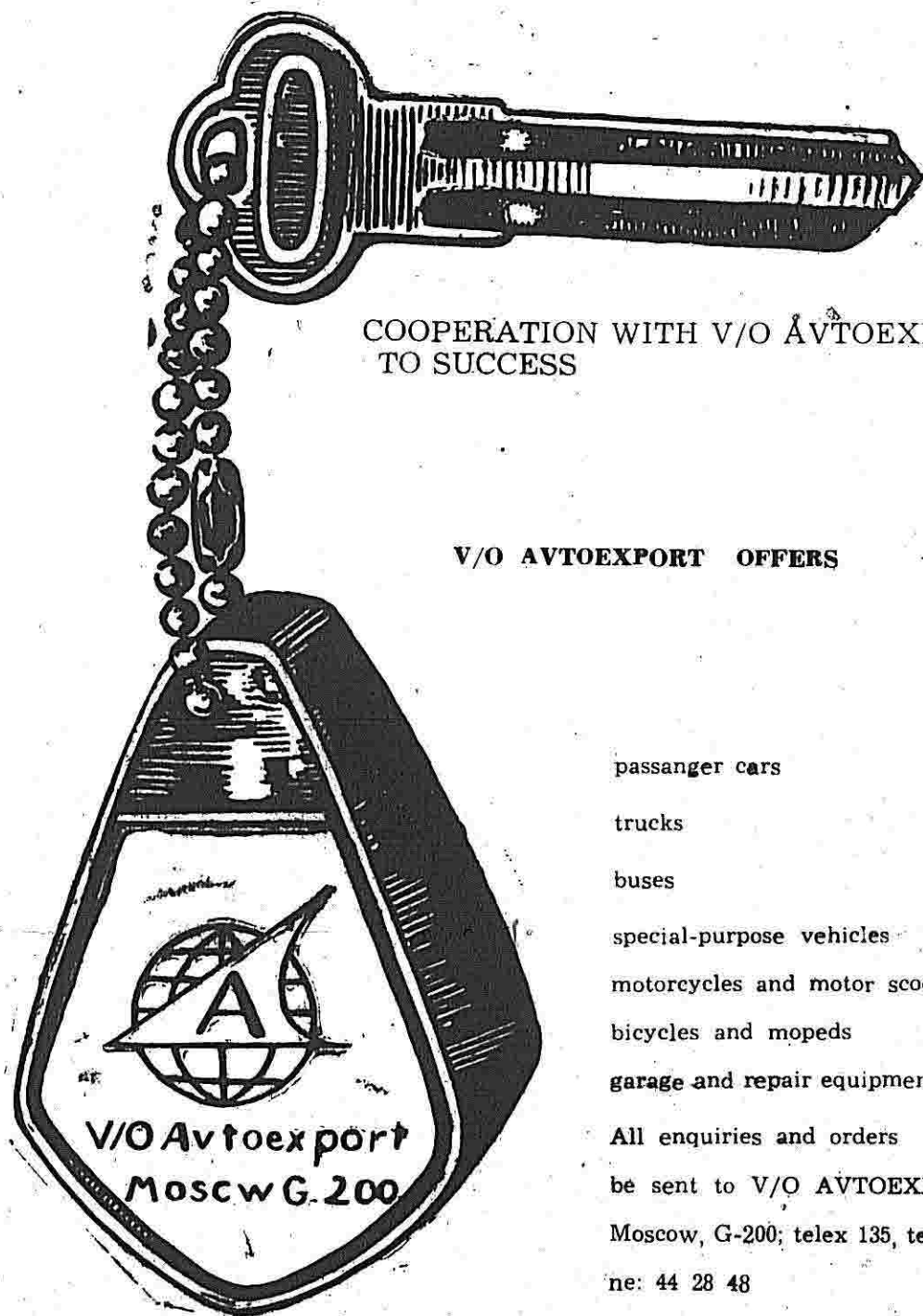
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